136	*P. languidum* Hitchc. & Chase. Maine, Massachusetts, New York.		*Lanuginosa.*
138	*P. pseudopubescens* Nash.	*P. ovale* [but not of Elliott, whose plant is confined to the S. Atlantic and Gulf States].	
149a	*P. sphaerocarpon inflatum* (Scribn. & Smith) Hitchc. Maryland, Missouri.	Included under *P. sphaerocarpon* Ell.	
153	*P. albomarginatum* Nash.	*P. tenue* [but not of Muhlenberg, whose plant is confined to North Carolina and Florida.]	
169	*P. malacophyllum* Nash. Missouri.		*Oligosanthia.*
170	*P. helleri* Nash. Missouri.		*Oligosanthia.*
182	*P. cryptanthum* Ashe. New Jersey.		*Scoparia.*
186	*P. joorii* Vasey. Virginia.		*Commutata.*
192	*P. obtusum* H. B. K. Missouri.		
193	*P. hemitomon* Schult. [The last two are placed in miscellaneous ungrouped species].	*P. hemitomum* Schultes.	

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PLANTS OF EASTERN CONNECTICUT.

R. W. WOODWARD.

THE following notes refer, with a single exception, to plants from Franklin, a town in eastern Connecticut, about twenty miles north from Long Island Sound. All have been verified at the Gray Herbarium, and specimens of most of them have been deposited there.

Carex umbellata Schkuhr, var. *brevirostris* Boott. Toward the close

of April and in early May *C. umbellata* is common on the central hills of the town. A brief search will reveal its presence in any dry pasture. Two years ago I collected it from several fields, supposing that I had the species, and I was much surprised recently, on comparing the plant with specimens from the trap ridges about New Haven, to find that my Franklin specimens are all the variety *brevirostris*. While one cannot assume that the early Carex so abundant on the dry hills of Franklin consists wholly, or mainly, of this variety, yet the variety certainly grows in many places, and it seems worth while to record a station so far south of the ordinary range of the plant, which has been supposed to have its southern limit with us in Northern New England.

Carex debilis Rudgei × *virescens*. I collected this Carex in a dry pasture in Franklin in 1904, and have either collected or observed it at the same station every summer since. In 1910 I collected it in New Haven, where it was growing beside *C. virescens*, which had reached about the same stage of development at the time of the first collection in early June. In general aspect this hybrid at once suggests *C. debilis Rudgei*, and culms, sheaths and leaves are glabrous as in this species, or merely puberulent, especially the sheaths, but the spikes, which are shorter stalked, more erect, narrower, much more compact and with much shorter perigynia, than in *C. debilis Rudgei*, indicate the other parent. In the Franklin specimens, the glabrous, nerveless or faintly nerved, abruptly short beaked, oblong-elliptic perigynia are, on the average, 3.3 mm. long and 1.5 mm. broad. The perigynia of the New Haven plants are 0.3 mm. longer, and taper gradually to the beak, conforming in outline more to those of *C. debilis Rudgei*. In both plants the scales suggest the one parent in their tawny color, and the other in their acute or accuminate form. The New Haven plants showed great vigor, and were green and fresh and holding their fruit well on August 20, in spite of a dry location and an abnormally dry season — characters which point to *C. virescens*, it being a frequent experience of collectors to find this species growing on in full vigor after most other species of Carex have dried and cast their fruit.

Carex cephaloidea Dewey. So far as my experience goes, this species is seldom found in abundance at its stations, but there are several fields in Franklin, where it is an important constituent of the hay crop. In open, dry situations it is not always easy to recog-

nize, but in shade and along hedgerows, where conditions are more favorable it develops normally. These fields have not been ploughed and re-seeded in many years, and the Carex appears to be a permanent feature of the vegetation. I can certify that its relative proportions have not varied in five or six years.

Agrostis canina L. It is surprising how many experienced collectors have failed to find this Agrostis, and it is probably a rare species in New England. There is a fine station for it in Franklin, in a low lying sphagnous meadow.

Juncus effusus L. var. *conglomeratus* Engelm. This variety, which has been reported from only two or three stations in the United States, occurs in the same meadow. This is the station cited by Professors Fernald & Wiegand in their recent article on "The North American varieties of *Juncus effusus*," Rhodora **12**: 86.

Juncus effusus L. var. *compactus* Lejeune & Courtois. This is another product of the same attractive meadow. Mr. C. H. Bissell collected it here July 21, 1910.

Festuca rubra L. var. *subvillosa* Mert. & Koch. I have found this variety in dry, rather barren, hillside pastures, where it is associated with the species, and is not rare. Although it so closely resembles the species, it is not difficult to distinguish between the two in the field. It has not been reported from elsewhere in Connecticut. My first collection was made in 1904.

Artemisia annua L. has become a troublesome weed about one house, where it persists as an escape from an old garden.

New Haven, Connecticut.

Cynanchum nigrum in Barnstable, Massachusetts.— While I was taking a walk from Hyannis to Barnstable, July 14, 1910, I came across two large patches of a curious twining plant, with the pods of a milk-weed, and small, dark purple flowers. These stations, one on each side of the railroad track, were about a mile east from Barnstable court-house, beside an old and little-used highway. Examination showed the specimens to be *Cynanchum nigrum* (L.) Pers., an introduced plant from Europe, probably prized in the olden time for some not very obvious merit, officinal or ornamental.— Clarence H. Knowlton, Hingham, Massachusetts.